

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28TH, 1890

NUMBER 30

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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Medical Directory

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 28th, 1890.

AFTER a revolution which secured the overthrow of the monarchy and the expulsion of D. Pedro II without resistance and without even one protest, perhaps nothing better can be expected of the public men of Brazil than the action just taken at Bahia where the old liberal and conservative parties met to organize a "national" party and then solemnly resolved not to contest the next elections. It is a quality of patriotism and public spirit not at all inconsistent with a desertion of ruler and lifelong principles in the face of only a handful of revolutionists. In great part these men have unreservedly accepted the republic, and they must therefore be held responsible for the course of events. A free representative government is a government by the people, who are each and all responsible for the maintenance of good order and the proper administration of public affairs. In such a government no citizen, nor party, can have a reasonable excuse for avoiding an election or any other public service legally devolving upon the people. It may be perfectly correct that a free election will not be permitted, and that the opposition will not have a fair chance at the polls, but even that will not excuse a citizen's absence. It is every man's duty to cast his vote for good men and good measures, and it is his duty to use every effort to secure the triumph of his principles. If the votes of his party are not counted, then let them be published so that the world may know who is to blame for the maladministration of the country. Silence always implies acquiescence in the acts of those in power, while a protest, however feeble, shifts the responsibility where it belongs. We sincerely hope the citizens of Bahia will recognize the contemptible character this self-effacing resolution, for it is cowardly, unpatriotic and unrepentant. If Brazil is ever to have a good and progressive government, it will be through the constant and patriotic exertion of all her citizens, at the polls, in the halls of legislation, on the tribune, in the press, in public office, and in every station and sphere of life.

THE grave breaches of discipline and good order by the military forces of this city during the past fortnight bring up the question once more as to the policy which Brazil ought to pursue in the future with respect to her military establishment. We do not believe that a general disarmament of the Atlantic coast countries of South America is at all utopian, but until some such agreement can be reached some definite policy must be adopted as to the disposition of the forces kept under arms. In our opinion this force should be reduced to the smallest number possible, and it should be kept in active employment away from the cities. It was a serious mistake of the present government to double the army, for it not only nearly doubles the expense of the military establishment, but it imperils the future peace and good order of the country by the augmentation of a generally insubordinate element which is not subject to civil process. And it has always been a grave error to maintain so large a force in this capital, and to keep the military and naval schools here. A moment's reflection will show that in other countries a very

different policy is pursued. The seat of government is not usually made a garrison town, as it is desirable to keep officers from meddling in politics. And in countries where a high grade of military discipline prevails, the military and naval schools are usually located in places where the distractions of a large city can not interfere with the cadet's training. We do not believe it possible to train a good and efficient class of officers in a large city, where politics, society and street lounging is permitted to interfere with the student's work. And it is likewise very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain discipline and promote efficiency among soldiers stationed in large bodies in such a city. Nothing is more destructive to all good discipline than the drinking, street loafing and intrigues of a large city. If the Brazilian government would locate its naval establishments at Bahia and Santa Catharina, keeping as many vessels as possible at sea, and remove all of its army barracks to favorable places in the country, or on the coast; it could easily increase their efficiency and get along with a much smaller establishment. Then let the training schools be removed also and let the cadet be placed under a more rigid discipline, with no chance to meddle in politics, and Brazil will soon have a much better grade of officers. The force stationed in this capital is not only a source of disorder, but it is a standing menace to orderly free government.

THE revolution which broke out in Buenos Aires on the morning of the 26th was neither unexpected, nor without ample justification. For a long time it had been openly declared that a revolution was the only recourse to free the country from an exceptionally corrupt, extravagant, incapable and oppressive government. The ordinary means for overthrowing the ring which rules that country are wholly lacking, for the government controls all the possible agencies, even to the elections. And it has been unscrupulous enough to defeat opposition at the polls by the use of the armed forces, as was recently done in Entre Rios, and to force the friends and confederates of the President upon the provinces, as has been done over and over again. Then, too, the absolute lack of a high moral standard upon which to judge the acts and measures of those in power, has made the people either blind or indifferent to the unparalleled corruption which has existed in political circles, until the pinch of hunger, depreciated currency, business stagnation and national bankruptcy made them see and feel that something has been going wrong. And now that they are aware of the wrong done them, of the shame and loss which they must bear, their only instinct is an appeal to arms. It may be that the piratical adventurers who have so shamefully oppressed them will now be driven out with fire and sword, but unless the Argentines learn to draw a just distinction between honesty, economy and trustworthiness on the one side, and theft, corruption, extravagance and fraud on the other, they will only be expelling one ring to make room for another. The greatly enhanced costs of living caused by the depreciation of their currency, and the brazen effrontery of certain officials of high position who have been enriching themselves at the cost of the nation, both in cash and credit, have at last driven the people beyond the limits of patient endurance. A short time since, under the leadership of General Mitre, they made a dignified and orderly protest against the course followed by the government, and they were successful enough at the moment to secure the displacement of an objectionable minister of finance by a man of their own choice. As soon, however, as the popular impulse had subsided, President Celman improved the first opportunity to drive the new minister out of his cabinet, and then coolly resumed his old policy. The logical result of all this could not have been unseen. It is possible that President Celman counted upon the army and navy to support his authority and overawe an outraged people, but in this he has been mistaken. Much to our regret, it has been the army and not the plundered populace which has been the first to rise. While the Union Civica and the people are ardently supporting the insurrection, we should much prefer to see the people lead in a movement which so deeply concerns honest government, moral responsibility and public credit. We should like to see the Argentine people repudiate the vices which burden

their social and political organization, even at the risk of encountering the armed forces of the nation in so doing. As it is, however, we have no hesitation in wishing the revolution a speedy success, and then we shall hope to see the inauguration of a public policy, under the control of good and competent men, which shall soon heal the wounds of this unhappy struggle and start the nation once again on the right road to a happy and prosperous future.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The annual general meeting of the above was held in the premises of the Library on Friday July 11th in the presence of an inconsiderable number of members.

After the reading of the minutes of the last general meeting, the officers and committee for the past year, according to custom, tendered their resignations. Upon the motion of members present these, however, allowed themselves to be re-elected with the exception of Mr. J. R. Boscoe, the Hon. Treasurer, who desired to retire from office. The vacancy thus caused has now been filled by Mr. G. W. Nicolls. Mr. G. C. Anderson has also consented to accept the invitation of the meeting to serve on the Committee in place of Mr. R. G. Shearer, who had left Rio during the year.

The retiring Hon. Treasurer then presented his statement of accounts which showed the Library to be financially in a sound condition so far as ordinary current expenses were concerned. It was considered, however, by the meeting, in accordance with a resolution placed before them by the Committee, that it was most desirable, if possible, to increase the general revenue of the institution in order that the committee might be able further to carry out many desirable additions and improvements both in the matter of books and also of the premises of the Library, and it was felt that many members now paying subscriptions of a lower figure might fairly be looked to, in the interests of the Library, to raise their support of the institution a further point. With such an annual surplus as this would produce, many additions and improvements might be made to the Library which at present are out of the power of the Committee to accomplish.

The Treasurer's statement as submitted to the meeting was then approved and passed.

The Hon. Secretary then said that in Mr. F. Stinbe he hoped the institution after many vicissitudes had secured a satisfactory Librarian.

With votes of thanks to the Hon. Secretary and the retiring Treasurer for their efforts during the past year, and to Mr. Lamoureux for his kind assistance upon several occasions to the claims of the Library in the columns of the Rio News, the meeting terminated.

REVOLUTION IN BUENOS AIRES.

At an early hour on last Saturday morning a revolution broke out in Buenos Aires, several battalions of regular troops under Generals Campos and Arredondo espousing the cause of the people who demand the resignation of President Celman and the suppression of the corrupt practices which have brought their country to the verge of absolute bankruptcy. The insurrection began in the barracks of the 10th battalion. Other battalions at once joined the movement until the revolutionists had a force of about 2,000 men, aided by two battalions of civilians and 30 cannon. They captured the artillery barracks and were armed at an early hour and sought to capture President Celman, but the wily little lawyer escaped, leaving at once for Rosario.

The government forces, numbering it is said some 4,000 men, with the police and firemen, at once attacked the insurgents, but apparently without much success. According to some accounts General Roca is in command, while others name General Lavalle. The fighting has been almost continuous and very sanguinary, especially in the vicinity of the Plaza de San Martin. Artillery has been used to demolish houses and street barricades, and the losses both in life and property have been enormous.

A short armistice was arranged toward the close of Saturday, but fighting was again resumed Sunday morning, the navy joining the revolutionists and bombarding the government house on Plaza Victoria and the Retiro barracks, driving the government forces from their positions near the river front. It now appears that the government headquarters have been removed to Plaza Libertad.

A *Torontonian* telegram says that a brief armistice was arranged on Sunday forenoon to remove the dead, which exceeded 1,000 in number, after which fighting was resumed. A "Centro Telegraphico" telegram of 5 p. m., however, says that the revolutionary government, which appears to be headed by Senator Del Valle, had granted Vice-President Pellegrini, who assumed power on the flight of Pres. Celman, eighteen hours to consider the demands of his party. During this interval there is to be a suspension of fighting.

Late telegrams report President Celman at Cordoba. The government has called upon the national guard, but the result is problematical. All telegraphic communication with the city has been closed.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Santos, 23 July, 1890.

The Editor Rio News.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to inform you that after considerable exertions on the part of some of our English-speaking residents here, a club to be called "Santos Athletic Club" has been formed, and at a general meeting held on 21st inst., Mr. W. S. Ballie, in the chair, the following officers were appointed to hold office until 30th June, 1891:

W. S. Ballie, President;
W. S. Ballie, Vice-President;
Alf. Sell, Treasurer;
A. Miller, Secretary;
J. W. H. Fussell, Capt. XI;
J. H. Gepp;
T. W. P. Kempster;
E. O. Broad;
Henry Tross.

The opening of the club will be celebrated on Sunday, 30th prox., by a cricket match between our XI and that of the São Paulo Athletic Club, to take place in Santos.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

A. MILLER,
Secy, S. A. C.

TESTIMONIAL.

We the undersigned, forming the British and American community of Santos, being desirous of showing our appreciation of H. B. M. Consul, Mr. F. H. Cowper, alike in his public and social capacities, take this opportunity on the eve of his departure for Lisbon, at presenting him with a slight token of our esteem and regard.

During the many years of his Consulship here, Mr. Cowper has maintained the sympathies of all classes by his ready tact, his generous disposition, and his professional ability.

The kindred feeling which exists amongst British and Americans in this place has always been fostered by Mr. Cowper, and now that he is leaving us, we, a united community, come forward with best wishes for his health and success in his new sphere.

We personally regret the promotion Mr. Cowper has been given in his removal to Lisbon, as it deprives us of a staunch friend and a most zealous public functionary; but we can not help rejoicing in his behalf and declaring that he takes with him the warmest goodwill and sincere regard of all of us.

Santos, 22nd July, 1890.

Signal, Francis S. Hampshire,
Wm. P. Moulmier,
Arthur S. Davison,
W. Ellis,
Walter S. Ballie,
E. O. Broad,
Chas. Fussell,
E. Decker,
C. E. Denarest,
H. K. Heyland,
Fred. C. Markland,
Alf. Sell,
J. P. William Speers, J. Barker,
John Barker,
D. A. Beaver,
Arthur Harley,
Adrian A. Pereira,
James R. Jackson,
T. W. P. Kempster,
Walter Wright,
Har. A. de Lisle,
Arthur G. Langhain,
H. L. Wright,
H. Fussell,
Ernest S. Simon,
Edward W. Wysaail.

THE "BUENOS AIRES" SHIPWRECK.

The wreck of the Hamburg steamer, *Buenos Aires* on Ilha Rasa, at the entrance to the Rio harbor, on the night of the 23rd inst., has been the subject of much comment and there appears a decided disposition to multiply exaggerate the captain's responsibility for the disaster. The *Buenos Aires* left Bahia with 291 first class and 64 third class passengers. Before arriving at Bahia one of the boilers had become disabled, but the steamer came down the coast, making 8 to 9 miles an hour, and passed Cape Frio at 9 p. m. on the 23rd. Upon approaching the entrance to the harbor Capt. Löwe was on the look-out for the Marceas rocks, and not sighting these, ordered a straight course for the Raza light, plainly visible—the sky being clear and the sea calm. When he judged the light to be from 5 to 6 miles distant, Capt. Löwe left the bridge from necessity leaving the second officer in charge, and was about perhaps a quarter of an hour. On returning to deck, he passed through the smoking saloon and one of the passengers informed him that the ship was going right on Raza. Capt. Löwe rushed to the bridge, ordered the helm hard over and the engines reversed full speed; but it was too late—the *Buenos Aires* struck almost immediately after. The pumps were sounded and 16 feet of water found forward, some little anxiety and the after hold got tight, but the ship was heeling over considerably, a high embarrassed the lowering of the boats, and naturally increased the alarm of the passengers, some of whom had retired for the night. At about 1 a. m. all the passengers and the greater part of the crew—with the exception of Löwe and a few of his men—were in the boats and started for the harbor, the first boat arriving at Fort Santa Cruz at about 5 p. m. The North-deutscher Lloyd steamer *Olga* entering port on the occasion got out a line and towed in two or three of the boats. The commandant and authorities at Santa Cruz gave all hospitality to the unfortunate passengers and crew, who were in whatever habitments they happened to have in when the *Buenos Aires* was abandoned. Capt. Löwe and those remaining with him had kept the gig and had brought up the valuables, including 200,000\$ for the Banco Nacional, ship's papers and mails, when the ship commenced to slide off the rocks, and the captain

ordered the men into the gig, he remaining on board with two men. All three went down in the ship, but being good swimmers succeeded in reaching the gig and started for the harbor. The sudden foundering of the ship explains the loss of the mails, ship's papers, etc. The captain and crew of the gig met the tug in service at Fort Santa Cruz for quarantine duty and returned to the scene of the disaster, but nothing was found that could be saved. Shortly after, a tug chartered by the agents of the Hamburg company appeared and Capt. Löwe and the men accompanying him returned in it to the city. Besides the mails, ship's papers, etc., all the personal effects of passengers, officers, and crew were lost and the company's agents here promptly supplied the necessary requirements of all. Capt. Löwe has made many voyages in the *Buenos Aires* to Rio, and knows the harbor well. It therefore appears probable that a mistaken calculation of the distance from the ship to Raza, when he was obliged to leave the bridge, and the strict observance of orders as to the course by the second officer, led to the disaster. The local press call for investigations and the passengers are even said to have employed a lawyer to look after their interests. This is a question with which we have nothing to do, but we know that some of the passengers who suffered most severely see no reason to threaten law-suits. The customs authorities have taken strict measures to secure whatever salvage may appear, and to prevent hoarding. The ship was insured in German companies and the 200,000\$ for the Banco Nacional in the Marine Insurance Co., whose agent here, in company with Lloyd's surveyor, have been making every possible investigation. There are some features of the accident which are thus far very unsatisfactorily explained, but it is hoped that a dispassionate inquiry will eventually make everything clear.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The official senatorial ticket for Pará contains one naval and two army officers.

—Recent mail advices from Rio Grande do Sul state that the cold at Fagundes that state had been very severe.

—Another newspaper is talked of in São Paulo, which is to be under the editorial direction of Gen. Camilo Magalhães.

—A telegram published here on the 24th states that eight people were dying every day at Bom Conselho, Bahia, from starvation.

—St. Martins, Jr. continues to endorse the provisional government, notwithstanding the recent change of governors in Pernambuco.

—What can the matter be in S. Paulo? Gen. Glycerio no longer returned from the state than Gen. Campos Salles sets off for a visit home.

—According to recent *Manacama* journals a disease much resembling yellow fever had appeared in the district of Manacama. The disorder appeared to be epidemic.

—A hotel-keeper in S. Paulo was in pecuniary circumstances and, instead of turning his hotel into a joint stock company, the silly man shot himself through the head.

—The "buses" of Santa Catharina residing in Rio have organized a ticket to provide senators for the state. Does Santa Catharina propose to have its senators nominated in Rio?

—On the 23rd Gen. Cesario Alvim asked the Treasury to hold 440,392\$ at the disposal of the governor of Minas Geraes for sanitary improvements in various municipalities of the state.

—It is said across the bay that Governor Portella is a man with "too much heart" for the position he occupies. A man with "too much pocket" would suit the state officials in Nietheroy much better.

—A citizen has asked the governor of Rio de Janeiro to guarantee him six per cent. per annum on 200,000\$ for 30 years to introduce immigrants for his colonization. Chinese are meant possibly.

—We are surprised that the wonderful productivity of the soil at the city of S. Paulo for growing camellias is not mentioned as a reason for attracting immigration. Camellias are valuable in London.

—It is said that the treasurer of the Bahia lottery will gain a nice little percentage in the postponement of the drawing. We shall hope to see interest on the cash received figure in the final balance sheet.

—The good people at Pará have declared Gen. Benjamin Constant to be the soul of the republic, and propose to elect him a senator. Major Lauro Sabre, the general's right hand man, will he a deputy.

—A sensible authority of Nietheroy succeeded in obtaining a prohibition on the marching of school children through the streets, while full-grown people tole, in the manifestation to Gov. Portella.

—On the 20th telegrams published here stated that 2000 arrived men from Santa Catharina had attacked one of the toll-stations established by the state of Paraná and that the people of both states were arming.

—Telegrams published here on the 18th fore-shadow a disagreement between the old chiefs and the young braves at Bahia and from Sergipe the telegrams state that the ticket organized by the "buses" has created much discontent.

—There were 761 Italian immigrant arrivals at São Paulo on the 23rd, who came up from the River Plate. Our Platine neighbors can now furnish Brazil with several thousands of laborers if the right steps are taken to secure them.

—We are not quite sure where Chinlor is, but there has been a reunion there of all the old monarchists, and they have hoisted the republican flag.

—The people of Christina, Minas Geraes, called it an "individual feast" when railway contractors and navies made a fess over an engineer's birthday.

—Telegrams from Bahia received here on the 25th announced that the meeting of the national party there had decided to nominate no candidates for the coming election. What in the world was the meeting for?

—O Pará says the central government has sent for the governor of Paraná to explain that little difficulty with Santa Catharina over toll-houses. Why not put the two governors in a tussle and let them fight it out.

—A native party has been organized in Pará, which will vote only for natives, or residents of the state, where the candidates must have "immediate interests," family or property. We applaud the native party of Pará.

—According to a telegram published in O Paiz on the 23rd, the director and students at an agricultural school in Bahia had nominated a candidate for congress. May the director and his boys gain sense with increasing years!

—Dr. Américo Braziliense, one of the commission that organized the Brazilian constitution, but whose labors were impaired upon by the ministerial cabinet, has been invited by the governor of S. Paulo to produce a constitution for that state.

—Telegrams published here on the 22nd stated that Pernambuco was jubilant over the retirement of Sen. Martins, Jr. and Mena. And yet only a few days ago we were informed that the gentlemen in question were the *enfants gâtés* of the Pernambuco.

—The funny men of the Rio press are exercising themselves over the fact that the theatre in Nictheroy where the hall was given General Portella, was open to the public the next day. It is curious to give the "free and enlightened" a re-nash of official celebrations.

—At Catiguarez, Minas Geraes, recently, a lad set a trap for thieves, whom he suspected of stealing coffee. He used spring-guns and, forgetting the trap, went into the snare he was trying to protect, and was nobly wounded. Mural; leave the course of coffee prices to people in Rio.

—The manifestation to Governor Portella on the 21st, his birthday anniversary, was one of the most brilliant affairs of its character thus far prepared. It is said that the hall was attended by fully 1500 persons. Gen. Denardi was present, but every cabinet minister was conspicuous for his absence.

—An extract from a Piracacha, S. Paulo, paper shows what it costs a man to be married under the civil marriage decree. It footed up 104\$50, besides which a lawyer had to be employed. Some fees, the were released by the judge and the clerk of the court, and the S. Paulo journal estimates the cost of the civil marriage in this case at over 200\$.

—On the 24th June the *Diário de Notícias* of Pará notices the arrival there of four banished persons from Maranhão. One was banished because the mayor son of a police authority was to find of her, the second for sneering and heckling her opponent strugs in the street, the third for "drugging" an authority and the fourth for collecting the money due him.

—The military commission sent to colonize Brazilian Guiana has been severely scorched by fever and a number of them have returned to Pará. An artillery lieutenant died soon after his arrival at Pará and several of the soldiers were desperately ill. Amapá does not seem a good place for colonists. Would it not be better to let the French try the place?

—The English and American residents of Santos have recently organized an association under the style of the "Santos Athletic Club." We can not imagine in what direction the Santos boys are going to exert their muscular development, but if the experience of an occasional visitor to that hospitable little town is any clue, it will be in the direction of trying to see how much a man can safely carry.

—Nepotism surely ought to have been recognized in the constitution. When Governor Albino Mena turned over the state of Pernambuco to his successor, he took good care to provide for his family by nominating Nestor and Camillo Mena to professorships and Acacio Mena to be administrator to a cemetery. If he could have held on for two or three months more, he would have had Acacio in a professorship also.

—The provisional president of the provisional municipal government of the city of Maranhão has had painted in black on the walls of the clerks' office of his dependency, the town hall, the following inscriptions: "Order and Progress," "Mutual respect," "Honor your position," "Within the law." It is like some of those familiar texts to be occasionally seen in another country, whose mission it is to advertise an ideal which no one tries to realize.

—It would appear that while the Companhia Paulista de Transportes was engaged in organizing a big association with directors, debentures and other injuries of that character, the indefatigable Morris N. Kohn shins in, shows his designs and models for market carts, express wagons, etc., to the municipal *Intendencia*, and secures a concession for their use in the city of São Paulo. The advantage of individual action over that of a pretentious company could have no better illustration.

—On the 25th a telegram from Parahyba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, was published here stating that a committee of ladies had waited upon the municipal authorities and asked for a crucifix, which had been thrown into the public cemetery as a slight to their religion. A group of armed laborers had collected to intimidate, apparently, the ladies, and the population was considering a demand upon the central government to turn the provisional municipal authorities out of office.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Porto Alegre and Uruguayan railway has been authorized to maintain a "small and modest" shop for repairs.

—On the 24th the *Diário da Commercio* mentions a report that the director of the ex-D. Pedro II railway has resigned, and that Sr. F. P. Passos would be his successor.

—A local journal says the government has abolished the tax on passenger tickets, round trip and valid for 60 days, in Pogo das Caldas, the watering place, so that poor people may go there.

—A Sr. João Gonçalves Ferreira Tito, of Bahia, has invented a brake which he claims to be superior to the Rigenbach for inclined planes, and also an instantaneous break for the use of trams-ways.

—The Villa Isabel tram company proposes to lodge a protest against the extension of the privilege of the S. Christovão line, unless the municipal authorities clearly define the zone belonging to the latter company.

—The minister of agriculture has ordered that the Bauric railway be furnished with 508,000 [?] tickets for passengers. The Bauric railway seems a formidable consumer of railway tickets. What does it do with them?

—A decree dated on the 12th inst. approved the final surveys of the projected railway from Natal to the Ceará-mirim valley, Rio Grande do Norte. The grantees have an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on a maximum of 30,000\$ per kilometre.

—Agricultural produce may be sent from the interior to Rio by the Central of Brazil railway, freight to be collected here, but goods destined to the interior must have the freight pre-paid in Rio. There is nothing like having a planter at the head of a great railway.

—The shareholders of the Benevente—Minas railway have given full powers to the council of administration to modify, or annul, the contract of concession, and the loan contract [bonds] as it deems best for the interests of the society. The original estimate was for 20 millions of francs, but about 15 millions more are required in carry on the revised surveys. —*Herpald's*, London, June 28th.

—A decree of the governor of Rio de Janeiro, dated on the 15th, permits the Industria, Lavoura e Viação company to extend its rails to a junction with the Leopoldina railway system. And on the same date the same company was granted a branch through the Macaê valley to the Sanna river, or a convenient point thereabouts. An interest guarantee of 6 per cent for 30 years on a maximum capital of 600,000\$ is granted.

—The *Correio do Povo* on the 27th makes the following remarks, in complimenting the municipal authorities upon granting an extension to the tram lines' privileges: "The two companies, S. Christovão and Jardim Botânico, will deliver to the municipality within 30 days the important sum of 3,500,000\$, and oblige themselves beyond this to pay it an annuity of 150,000\$ from each, which represents a total of 11,250,000\$ for the extended period. Beyond this the *intendencia* has secured for itself, during the years remaining in the companies, and which they might enjoy free of charge as heretofore, the payment of the same annuity, which means a revenue of 1,950,000\$. In short the *intendencia* has obtained from the two companies, in exchange for an extension of their privileges, that they shall pay into the municipal coffers the respectable sum of 15,250,000\$."

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The present revolution in Buenos Aires is most certainly no one-day affair.

—The merchants of Montevideo are resisting the forced circulation of the depreciated Banco Nacional notes.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 2nd says that a French syndicate had offered a loan of \$18,000,000 to the Uruguayan government.

—The Royal Mail Co. will initiate a direct line to the River Plate on September 6th, and thence forward every fourth Saturday.

—The June arrivals of immigrants at Buenos Aires, according to the *Standard*, numbered 9,183, while the departures were 8,544, leaving a balance in favor of immigration of only 639. The net increase for six months was 45,784, against 100,009 in the same period of 1889.

—"In Buenos Aires there are 257 British and 402 German houses. The British capital is estimated at £24,392,400, and that of the Germans at £3,322,134. The Italian population is greater than the native and there are 7,720 Italian firms carrying on business in the Argentine Republic with capital of £30,116,946, while the native, "Argentine," business firms number only 1,357 with a capital of £48,353,310. The number of Spanish merchants in the Republic is 2,223 with a capital of £6,568,128. The United States is represented by twenty-six firms, with a capital of £437,980. Ranged as to the amount of capital the Argentines come first, then the Italians, and then the English. As to numbers, the Italians come first, then the Spanish, the French, the Argentines, the Germans and the English." —*The British Manufacturer*.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 21st Barão de Lucena was appointed governor of Pernambuco.

—An Italian and his wife are in custody charged with suffocating their 8-day-old baby by closing his nose.

—Funny rumors are current about the Bahia lottery; but it would be "alarming" to publish them.

—So far as we can make out the coming contest at the polls will be between *nationals* and *republicans*.

—A decree dated on the 19th appoints a third attorney for the Treasury to look after recalcitrant debtors.

—An engineer extremely learned in mineral and thermal waters has arrived here under contract with the Banco Constructor.

—Gen. Deodoro, chief of the provisional government, will give a grand ball on the 5th proximo, the anniversary of his birth.

—On the 24th the inspector of the custom-house considered it advisable to correct some over-exuberant effusions of the *Diário de Notícias*.

—A milk dealer here has been fined 20\$ for selling two-thirds milk and one-third water. It is supposed that he was thinking about *delemtures*.

—There being no drought in Ceará this year, the government has considered it proper to increase the pay of the Treasury officials on duty in that state.

—As the tickets for the coming elections are published it becomes evident that the "armel classes" will be numerically well represented in Congress.

—A curious clause is inserted among the statutes of the "Panification" company; it is a promise to keep the prices of bread under the market quotations.

—On the 11th inst. the acting minister of agriculture authorized the director of the ex-D. Pedro II railway to pay into the mutual aid fund the subscriptions received for paying off the internal funded debt.

—The minister of public instruction has requested his colleague of agriculture to give carriage by rail or sea to all objects destined to the national museum, and engages himself to "foot the bill" for transportation.

—The minister of finance has advised the minister of foreign affairs that "hagmen" are not liable for licences, unless they establish houses here and take orders for a commission. In the latter case we should say they were not "hagmen."

—The provisional government has formally declared that the baptismal registers kept by parish churches are their private property, and that the obligation of civil registry does not affect the character and validity of the old church registers.

—Col. Sampaio Ferraz, chief of police, has broken the rule. Heretofore public characters went away and returned to receive manifestations. Col. Ferraz, however, took his manifestation before leaving. He left for Buenos Aires on the 23rd.

—The Montevideo government proposes to prosecute whosoever does not accept their "shin-plasters." We will come to that here, one of these days. Gen. Bocayiva virtually compromised himself to form the Brazilian republic on River Plate models.

—A local journal on the 23rd states that the inspector of the custom-house was informed that one of the guards had demanded a gratification from the captain of a vessel here, and he not only dismissed the man, but also made him return the money received.

—For the benefit of lottery speculators we may mention that only 60 per cent. of the gross sum represented is destined to prizes. The government gets 20 per cent., the "engineers" 15 per cent. and the parties or corporations interested only 5 per cent.

—On the 21st Gen. Benjamin Constant declined to reconsider his appointment of the acting director of the Ouro Preto school of mines, against which a manifestation was made headed by the governor of the state of Minas Geraes, and supported by the minister of interior.

—On the 23rd *O Paiz* says that Col. Sampaio Ferraz's successor as chief of police will be a colonel in the army. What is the present incumbent? A colonel in the national guard? Moreover, the item leads us to believe that Col. Ferraz's election to congress is a foregone conclusion.

—On the 23rd the *Correio do Povo* hears that the municipality of Rio will be permitted to organize a grand lottery, the product of which is destined to build a monument commemorating the Paraguayan war. Let us hope a part of the product will be expended on the street paving in Rio.

—The S. Paulo students have won the game. That ohomoxius professor has been retired.

—A Brazilian immigration agent has been appointed for Switzerland. Why not send a squadron to accompany him?

—It will cost the taxpayers—or somebody—15,000\$ per annum to fiscalize the cutting down of Santo Antonio hill.

—Martins to Ruy: "Let us depart José Maria ana." Says the General to Ruy: "Oh, dear me! Let us send Lucena to Pernambuco."

—On the 22nd the minister of war commissions a doctor to discover and report why the cloth furnished the army by the Rink mills loses its color.

—On the 24th of July Gen. Glycerio declared he did not see his way to granting an interest guarantee to a lady who runs a lard factory in Santa Catharina.

—Sr. Henrique Wright, a well-known broker of S. Paulo, who was here on business connected with the S. Paulo city loan, died on the night of the 24th inst.

—The minister of agriculture has refused an application for sunny favors from a party who wants to go in for oyster cultivation. It is not aiding agriculture; see?

—On the 27th *O Paiz* mentions the disappearance of a tailor, who recently arrived here from S. Paulo, and is supposed to have had nearly 100,000\$ in his possession.

—The brokers' beneficent society has turned over a balance of 5,800\$ to the beneficent fund of the Associação Commercial. We hope the brokers have not been precipitate.

—On the 25th *O Paiz* says that a doctor is about to try animal vaccination on snakes (*vibras*). We suppose this doctor has discovered that snakes are liable to contract small-pox.

—One of the local journals says Gen. Cesario Alvim left on the 27th for Theropolis. Admiral Wandenkolk has taken his portfolio. Gen. Benjamin seems to have come out winner.

—Under a republic there can be no ministerial crisis. There are no ministers; the directors of departments are secretaries of the president and as such may resign—or be kicked out without any possible "ministerial crisis."

—On the 25th the provisional government granted pensions of 500\$ per month to the ex-imperial senators Visconde de Sinimui, Barão de Manganape, Fernandes de Cunha and Godoy, who thus confess their inability to earn a living.

—On the 25th a *capetina*, an officer of the line (army?) and a policeman were arrested for making a disturbance in the Rua Sete de Setembro. The policeman has been dismissed the service; the punishment for the other two *cavalheiros* does not transpire.

—It is certainly a curiosity to see a ministerial crisis under a republic. If the secretaries do not wish to hold their portfolios, let Gen. Deodoro show them the door, and without ceremony! Who ever heard of a president's private secretary trying to run the cabinet?

—We cannot find that dispatch of Admiral Wandenkolk's, referred to in the local journals, wherein the minister tells the naval "pillmakers" (*pharmacuticas*) that if they do not like the uniform fixed for them, they can go and make pills elsewhere. It is not in the *Diário Official*.

—Perhaps someone knows by whose authority that mixed commission of Paraná and Santa Catharina citizens waited on Gen. Deodoro to ask for his interference in the question of toll-houses. The anxiety of some people to assume duties not required from them is insatiable.

—On the 26th a German was arrested here charged with representing himself as the owner of a registered letter that belonged to someone else. He is further charged with opening post-office boxes with false keys and abstracting letters and notices of registered packages.

—Would it not be well for the shareholders in the "Panification" company to look at the charge for directors, auditors, manager, etc.? We offer the suggestion without any intention of criticising; but it appears that 1,500\$ per month is a suspicious good round salary for a "master baker."

—The personal property of the ex-Empress remaining at the S. Christovão palace is valued at 190,000\$. A number of rare and valuable objects remained which are to be sold at auction. Why they were not sent to their owners, who may prize them much more than the money, is a question which will be difficult to answer.

—On the 27th the *Gazeta de Notícias* prophesies a country-dance among the Brazilian diplomats, and mentions a report that Boão de Ijujá, the minister in Paris, will be placed on the retired list. That French journal did more harm than was intended in indiscreetly publishing the particulars accompanying the recognition of the Brazilian republic.

—The local press states that by order of the Empress there had been sold to the Rio jeweler, Rezende, diamond ornaments belonging to the late Empress that produced 120,000\$.

—It is a satisfaction to know that about the 1st proximo we will be able to telegraph to Goyaz. We never knew a man that wanted to telegraph to Goyaz, but perhaps the individual exists.

—The government spent 412\$ in June for the wages of the gardeners employed "in the reproduction of vegetables in the garden of the Quinta de S. Christovão." It seems a lot of money but perhaps the gardeners are electors? We should like to know, however, who gets the vegetables?

—A complaint comes from the Engenho Novo parish that the householders have been obliged to put automatic reservoirs in their water closets, but there is no water for the reservoirs. A dry automatic flushing apparatus is a novelty reserved for the dwellers in Rio, and the wisdom of her new sanitary rulers.

—One of the special features of the great industrial exposition soon to be opened in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U. S. A., will be a collection of newspapers from every part of the world. We shall be pleased to receive and forward sample copies of our Brazilian colleagues who may wish to be represented there.

—On the 18th Col. Sampaio Ferraz tendered his resignation to the chief of the provisional government. Gen. Deodoro declined to accept it; as he would grant the colored leave of absence—as was done in the case of another chief of police—to visit River Plate countries, but he could not let him off the contract he had taken.

—The New York legislature passed a law at its last session providing that "on and after the first of September next no child actually or apparently under 16 years of age shall smoke in any way use cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco in any form whatever in any public street, place or resort." That is just the kind of a law we need right here in Rio de Janeiro.

—On the 26th a telegram dated Buenos Aires on the preceding day stated that the minister of war and marine and the chief of police had "kissed and made friends." A few hours afterwards we heard that the police and the army were killing each other in the streets. Tang So, Borayna's allies anyway! you never can count upon what they will do next!

—From telegrams, alleged by the Argentine legation to the local press, it appears that the trouble in Buenos Aires does not amount to a row of pins. President Celmán has not only sufficient armed men to preserve himself, but the opinion of sensible people endorses him. We might add, also, that Celmán has got his cash safely out of the country and can afford a risk.

—The Brazilian commission in charge of the Paraguayan war medals (Brazilian issue) to be presented to the Argentine army, left for the River Plate on the 23rd. Another change was made at the last moment to make room for Major Olympio da Fonseca. The commission arrived at Montevideo on the 27th, but it is uncertain whether it will go over to deliver the medals now, or wait for a more propitious occasion.

—It affords us much pleasure to note the well-earned promotion of Mr. Ernesto Nicolini to the Santos consulate. Mr. Nicolini has been attached to the British consulate in this city some 16 years, during which time he has won the best of reputation as an experienced and conscientious consular official. He is to leave for home about the 1st proximo on a six months' leave of absence, after which he will return to his new post.

—On the 21st there were nearly three vacancies in the cabinet. About mid-day the pole of the carriage, in which were the ministers of public instruction and agriculture, broke and the ministers had to come down in a tram. At 2 p. m. Gen. Cesario Alvim broke the axle of his carriage and was obliged to ask Gen. Campos Salles to give him a lift. The solidity of the cabinet was not impaired by these accidents, probably caused by *scholastic* speculators of the Rua in Alameda.

—On the 23rd the S. Paulo law academy laws sent an ultimatum to the minister of public instruction. Either he will open the academy and dismiss the professor whom the children object to, or he will be false to assumed compromises that contracts under the empire would be respected. It is quite possible that these boys may be turned into violent imperialists, if Gen. Constant does not "come under the tree." And so, on the 27th, the General did come down. The president of the law school and Prof. Justino are retired, and the boys are all to have from new sugar plums.

—We were favored on the 22nd inst. with a visit from Major Barritt, late field secretary of the Salvation Army in the United Kingdom, who is on his way south to take charge of the Army in the Argentine Republic, with headquarters at Buenos Aires. The Major will be assisted by fourteen officers and expects to inaugurate a campaign against the enemy in Buenos Aires and Rosario. Eventually Rio will be included in the Major's field of operations. If the Army will only move against the political wreckers at Buenos Aires, who are doing so much to ruin that country, it will do incalculable good.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The "Manufatura de Louças" company was installed on the 23rd inst.

—The "Trinidade e Mungem" company is supposed to be a null of some description.

—The "Brasil Oriental de Navegação e Diques Fluviais" company was formally installed on the 24th.

—The "Sericultora, Fiação e Tecido" company, capital 1,000,000, proposes to work silk, literally "from the egg."

—The governor of S. Paulo has authorized the municipal authorities of Guaratinguetá to raise a loan for 70,000\$.

—The minister of finance has decided that Treasury agencies may not redeem dilacerated notes of the banks of issue.

—The "Banco Central" was formally installed on the 21st. The "Quilombo" railway company was also installed on the same day.

—The minister of interior is to furnish 20,000\$ to the state of Sergipe for expenses with small-pox patients and other sufferers.

—On the 26th inst. the shareholders of the Manufatura de Ferro company decided to sell out to the Evonens Fluminense company.

—A company to manufacture vinegar is mentioned. There is a saying in Portuguese that "one does not catch flies with vinegar."

—The six months' receipts at the Pará custom-house were 3,738,978\$22 in 1889 and 4,191,394\$251 in 1890, or an increase of 45,415\$729.

—A journal of Rio Grande do Sul recently stated that an English syndicate had proposed to lend the state 2,000,000\$ upon favorable conditions.

—On the 22nd Gen. Barbosa ordered that all gold coins collected at the Treasury agencies should be sent to head-quarters, the Treasury in Rio.

—The S. Paulo papers notice the sale of 6,582 shares of the Miguara railway, for value 200\$, at 500\$ per share, and state there are still buyers at the price.

—A decree dated on the 7th inst. granted the war department a credit for 701,878\$468 to meet necessary expenses, not included in the last imperial budget laws.

—An interest guarantee of 6 per cent. for ten years on 250,000\$ has been granted a citizen who proposes to establish a "mudal" house-breeding establishment in Paraná. What next?

—At Casa Branca, S. Paulo, a company is in progress of organization to grow pigs, cows, sheep and domestic birds. Capital 200,000\$. We shall ring in the setting hen yet.

—Restless shareholders of the Lloyd Brazileira are calling the attention of the directors to the fact that the six months are expired, and that the Brazileira and Nacional companies paid dividends.

—On the 16th the minister of finance granted free entry for five years to tin-pilates and pine imported by mineral oil works at Marabá, Bahia, for making the packages necessary for shipping its product.

—The "Industrial Assuradora" company, capital 4,000,000\$, was offered on the 24th. The purposes are the establishment of sugar refineries, and the working of a central mine in the state of Pernambuco.

—The total receipts of the Uruguayana custom-house for the last half year amounted to 367,660\$906, against 179,423\$113. The increase was wholly due to imports, and these to the suppression of smuggling.

—It is said the Jardim Botânico and S. Christoval tram companies received their extension of privilege in exchange for 3,000,000\$ equally divided, and each company to pay the municipality 150,000\$ per annum.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Itaú-Brazileiro in S. Paulo on the 26th, it was decided to fix the president's salary at 12,000\$, and each of the five directors is to receive 6,000\$ per annum. The "initiator" of the bank was voted 5,000\$.

—Official figures give the receipts at the Rio Grande do Sul (state) custom houses for the first half of this year at 4,684,580\$281, against 2,405,877\$203 for the same period last year, or an increase of 2,278,703\$078. So much for the repression of smuggling.

—At the organization meeting of the "Obias Hydraulicas do Brazil" company on the 23rd a proposition from one of the incorporators was agreed to, by which the directors are to take no steps towards the execution of the contracts for the port here until these are fully determined to be in legal form.

—Telegrams received here by the Treasury give the half-year's receipts at the Bahia custom-house to be 5,344,048\$108, against 4,431,256\$360 last year, or an increase of 912,791\$848. At the Pernambuco custom-house the receipts were 5,459,046\$859 and 4,763,894\$348 for the respective periods, showing 695,152\$511 increase. The 20 per cent. in gold brought in the cash.

—For the first half of the respective years the receipts at the following custom houses were:

1890 1889

Ceará 1,267,783\$516 721,573\$334

Rio Grande Norte 27,733\$429 16,123\$402

Parahyba 255,020\$487 142,113\$447

Esprito Santo 191,812\$443 136,311\$114

Maranhão 1,430,181\$932 1,052,462\$920

—Official figures make the internal revenue collected in the *recadeada* here in the first half of 1890, 6,674,307\$994 and for the same time in 1889, 5,471,933\$607, or an increase of 1,202,374\$387. The official figures no doubt show the net revenue, whereas from the monthly published figures we obtained the gross amount as published in our list.

—Those who think there is no sentiment in finance are very much mistaken. When the Banco União de São Paulo was ready to begin the issue of notes, the directors decided that No. 1 of 500\$ should be given to Ruy Barbosa, No. 1 of 100\$ to the Emperor, No. 1 of 100\$ to Francisco Glycerio, all of the republican cabinet, and No. 2 of 100\$ to Gov. Prudente de Moraes. The gift of 100\$ to public officials, in return for favors bestowed of course, and the transaction managed so neatly, is something worthy of record.

—The total receipts of the Santos custom-house for the half year ending June 30th, compared with the same period of last year, were as follows:

1890 1889

Imports 4,979,803\$563 3,702,694\$217

Port dues 24,703\$250 20,999\$350

Exports 1,920,920\$455 2,058,791\$027

Internal revenue 253,615\$429 130,254\$914

Extraordinary 259,414\$020 200,047\$377

Deposits 140,611\$262 72,609\$895

Unclassified 34,598\$478 22,213\$541

Total 7,665,663\$457 7,196,610\$277

—Under the name of the "Banco do Crédito Rural e Industrial" it is proposed to organize a bank with 25,000,000\$ capital, all of which has been subscribed, for very extensive operations, such as all descriptions of banking operations at home and abroad, negotiation of Brazilian loans, etc.

—The minister of interior is to furnish 20,000\$ to the state of Sergipe for expenses with small-pox patients and other sufferers.

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Esprito Santo 191,812\$443 136,311\$114

Maranhão 1,430,181\$932 1,052,462\$920

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

July 21.

1000 Sovereigns 10 350

500 do 10 350

500 do 10 350

500 do 10 350

500 do 10 350

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MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 28th July, 1890.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been business doing again during the past week, which may be estimated to have resulted in sales of nearly 40,000 bags, or just about what came in for the same period. The market has been firm and quotations show no changes from those we gave last Monday. Exchange has also fluctuated but slightly; we, however, yet to see how far the very serious disturbances at Buenos Aires are to affect our market, and it is quite possible that a moderate decline in rates would bring exporters into the coffee market. The continued small receipts are certainly an annoyance, and opinions are given that a considerable reduction must be made on the extreme estimates for the present crop, even from those who might wish it otherwise. There is certainly so far no apparent reason for lower currency prices here and business in coffee seems quite dependent on the fluctuations of exchange.

Shipments since our last report have been:

41,300 bags for the United States

15,175 " Europe

8,747 " Cape of Good Hope

2,088 " Elsewhere

59,912 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:

31,128 bags for the United States

8,747 " Europe

2,088 " Cape of Good Hope

1,042 " Elsewhere

40,917 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:

July 21 Baltimore Amer bk Baltimore 9,541

21 New York Rtr Adria 2,070

25 Baltimore Amer bk Good Hope 1,769

Europe:

July 21 Mediterranean Fr str Barm 7,575

24 Olvera Ital str Adria 200

26 Compagnie do 450

26 Hamburg Ger str Zuegen 3,800

Elsewhere:

July 22 River Plate Br str Thames 1,034

26 Buenos Aires Arg str Colombia 130

Ger str Berka, cleared on the 19th had 131 bags for Antwerp and 20 bags for Bremen.

The market is reported from this morning at the following quotations:

per 100 lbs.

Washed 72 1/2 to 73 1/2

Superior nominal

Regular 1st 73 1/2 to 74 1/2

Ordinary 1st 74 1/2 to 75 1/2

Good 2nd 75 1/2 to 76 1/2

Ordinary 2nd 76 1/2 to 77 1/2

Receipts for the past week have been 35,565 bags, against 41,075 bags for the preceding week and 46,640 bags for the week before.

Stocks in all hands were estimated this morning to be 174,865 bags.

Vessels loading and in land.

New York Br str Olvera 10,000

do Ger str Sals 2,000

do do Capt 5,000

Baltimore Amer bk Adria J. Bonner 2,500

Antwerp Br str Colbridge 1,000

London and Antwerp Br str Ede 1,000

Trieste Aust str Sackville 1,000

Genoa Ital str Citta di Genova 1,000

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Associação Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

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Vessels loading and in land.

New York Br str Olvera 10,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts.	Shipments.	Balance.	Stock.	Total.
July 21	5,832	4,494	10,326	19,852
July 22	4,494	10,326	19,852	34,672
July 23	4,494	10,326	19,852	49,092
July 24	4,494	10,326	19,852	63,512
July 25	4,494	10,326	19,852	77,932
July 26	4,494	10,326	19,852	92,352
July 27	4,494	10,326	19,852	106,772
July 28	4,494	10,326	19,852	121,192
July 29	4,494	10,326	19,852	135,612
July 30	4,494	10,326	19,852	150,032
July 31	4,494	10,326	19,852	164,452

Imports.

There has been a fair amount of business doing export in Flour which has been quiet. One more cargo of Pitch pine has arrived, with the exception of about one-half of the cargo per *Palmer*, no sales have transpired. The market for both Pitch and White pine are firm. Kerosene is firm at unchanged quotations and Lard is lower and weak at the decline. Supplies of Indian-Corn have been moderate and quotations are unchanged, but the market is still flat. Two large cargoes of Rice have arrived and this market remains dull, although brokers make no changes in quotations. Coffee is a little firmer, in consequence of the loss of some 1,000 cases *Buenos Aires* fish per *Buenos Aires*; there is not very much demand and retail quotations are unchanged.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report have been:

Pratella, from the United States.	4,730 bbls.
Sundry brands.	4,300 "
Adda Y. Bener, from Baltimore.	4,300 "
Sundry brands.	9,050 bbls.

The estimated stock in first brands is:

15,000 bbls. American	
1,200 " Trieste	
1,200 " River Plate	
17,000 bbls.	

The *Hornes* receipts in our last brought the equivalent of 650 bbls. and not published.

Brokers report the market quiet and quote as follows:

Trieste	178.00
Richmond	168.50
do 2nd	14.50
Baltimore 1st	16.00
do 2nd	15.00
Western & Interior	15.50
River Plate	15.50
City Mills	13.00

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 585,416 feet per *Carlson* from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per *Palmer* from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per *Fanny L. Carr* reported in our last and that per *Carlson* are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.

White Pine.—Receipts all 1 quotation unchanged at 21.5 rs. per foot for New York lumber; 1 quotation firm.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Swedish Pine.—Two cargoes are reported as sailed for our port during the latter part of June.

Kerosene.—Receipts last and brokers report the market steady at 84.00—85.00 per case.

Lard.—Receipts are 900 kegs per *Pratella* and 1,500 kegs, 10 cases per *Adda Y. Bener*, from Baltimore. The market is weak at a decline and we may quote today: Georges's lard 30.00—32.00 rs. in lots and 34.00 rs. at retail; Armour's and Lard brand 30.00—32.00 rs. in lots, all per lb.

Rice.—Receipts are 200 kegs per *Adda Y. Bener*. We continue quotations of 68.00—69.00 per bbl. for the usual marks.

Turpentine.—Receipts all quotations unchanged at 53.00—55.00 per kilogramme.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been 1,485 tons per *E. T. G.*, from Cardiff. 1,599 " *Angelen*, do 1,599 " *Aurora*, Glasgow. 1,595 " *Montgomery*, Leith. all to dealers and companies.

Indian Corn.—Receipts have been 1,378 bags per *Nord America*, 4,956 bags per *Berlin*, and 6,479 bags *Berlin*, from the River Plate. The market is dull, but quotations are unchanged at 42.00—43.00 per bag.

Hay.—There are no changes in quotations of 55—60 rs. per kilogramme and the market is flat. Receipts are 100 bales per steamer from the River Plate.

Cement.—Receipts all and brokers continue to quote: British 48.00—50.00, German 48.00—50.00 and French 48.00—50.00 per bbl.

Rice.—Receipts are 20,049 bags per *Eurydice* and 36,557 bags per *Haddon Hall*, from Rangoon to dealers. The market is flat, but Rangoon rice is still quoted by dealers at 82.00—84.00 per bag.

Codfish.—Stocks show no change and quotations are continued about where they were last week. New Canadian tuns are quoted at retail, at 19.00—20.00, old do, 15.00—16.00 and Norwegian cases 21.00—22.00. There have been no receipts for two weeks; some 1,000 cases Norwegian being lost in the *Buenos Aires*, and the market is reported a little firmer.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NAME	FROM	ARRIVAL
<i>ANTWERP</i> —Nor bk <i>Fremont</i> ; 304 tons; Nielsen; 60 dts sundries to Latreys & Co.		July 21.
<i>BALTIMORE</i> —Nor bk <i>Adda Y. Bener</i> ; 462 tons; Snow; 54 dts sundries to Letting & Co.		July 22.
<i>RANGOON</i> —Br ship <i>Haddon Hall</i> ; 1,416 tons; Andrews; 207 dts rice to order.		July 23.
<i>LEITH</i> —Br bk <i>Murelgon</i> ; 1,975 tons; Holland; 55 dts coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.		July 24.
<i>ROSARIO</i> —Arg bk <i>Luzula</i> ; 162 tons; Salvato; 20 dts in distress, bound for Hamburg.		July 25.
<i>ROSARIO</i> —Nor bk <i>Fahndor</i> ; 302 tons; Pedersen; 20 dts wheat to order.		July 26.
<i>CARIBBE</i> —Br ship <i>Sir Robert Peck</i> ; 9,410 tons; Betts; 42 dts coal to Central Harb. railway.		July 27.
<i>ORONTO</i> —Port bk <i>Humboldt</i> ; 919 tons; Teixeira; 10 dts sundries to Costa Nunes & Co.		July 28.
<i>RANIO</i> —Br bk <i>Marina</i> ; 1,721 tons; Geese; 132 dts rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.		July 29.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
<i>SHIR ISLAND</i> —Br bk <i>President Moline</i> ; 665 tons; Le Chaplain; ballast.		July 22.
<i>BARBADOS</i> —Ital bk <i>Compagnie</i> ; 315 tons; Ambrosio; do.		July 23.
<i>MONTECAL</i> —Nor bk <i>Professor Nordenskiöld</i> ; 453 tons; Anse; 10 dts.		July 24.
<i>SANDY HOOK</i> —Br bk <i>Reverdy</i> ; 1,912 tons; Davison; ballast.		July 25.
<i>BALTIMORE</i> —Nor bk <i>Algon Bay</i> ; 1,128 tons; Logie; do.		July 26.
<i>BALTIMORE</i> —Amer bk <i>Baltimore</i> ; 695 tons; North; coffee.		July 27.
<i>LIQUORE</i> —Fr ship <i>Perpetuante</i> ; 2,511 tons; Le Querbe; ballast.		July 28.
<i>SANDY HOOK</i> —Nor bk <i>Skarvinn</i> ; 705 tons; Omlund; ballast.		July 29.
<i>DELAWARE BREAKWATER</i> —Br ship <i>Thetis</i> ; 1,555 tons; Penzance; do.		July 30.
<i>BALTIMORE</i> —Amer bk <i>Good News</i> ; 646 tons; Henry; coffee.		July 31.
<i>SHIP ISLAND</i> —Nor bk <i>Prince Regent</i> ; 1,315 tons; Sorensen; ballast.		Aug 1.
<i>MACAO</i> —Arg bk <i>Segredo das Agaves</i> ; 228 tons; Silva; do.		Aug 2.
<i>MACAO</i> —Nor bk <i>Sigrid</i> ; 257 tons; Sorensen; ballast.		Aug 3.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

NAME	TO	DEPARTURE
<i>NEW YORK</i> —Br ship <i>Crusader</i> ; ballast.		July 21.
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK</i> —Arg bk <i>Chapman</i> ; do.		July 22.
<i>Argentin</i> —Br ship <i>G. Lamm</i> , from Rosario for Hamburg, 100 bbls. lard on the 21st.		July 23.
<i>Argentin</i> —Br ship <i>G. Lamm</i> , from Rosario for Hamburg, 100 bbls. lard on the 21st.		July 24.
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FAREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

NAME	TO	FARE
<i>Victoria</i> , Amalgamated United States, sugar, 325 dts and Nor bk <i>Sigrid</i> , Macao and Rio, salt, 400 rs.		150—225 dts
<i>Freights—Steamers:</i>		
<i>New York</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		25 per bag
<i>New Orleans</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		30c do
<i>Louis</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		257—300 per ton
<i>Liverpool</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		305 dts
<i>Antwerp</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		257 dts
<i>Hamburg</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		257 dts
<i>Havre</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		305 dts
<i>Bouen</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		257 dts
<i>Marseilles</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		257 dts
<i>Tiaret</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		257 dts
<i>Genoa</i> —Receipts have been 585,416 feet per <i>Carlson</i> from Mobile. About one-half, 300,000 feet per <i>Palmer</i> from Brunswick are reported sold at 41.00 per doz. The cargo per <i>Fanny L. Carr</i> reported in our last and that per <i>Carlson</i> are also all on the market. Brokers quote at 41.00—42.00 per doz. market firm.		257 dts
<i>United States</i> , North.		150—225 dts
<i>Channel F. O.</i>		375 dts—425 dts

VESSELS Afloat & LOADING FOR RIO.

NAME	FROM	ARRIVAL
<i>Avon</i> —Nor bk <i>Avon</i> ; 304 tons; Nielsen; 60 dts sundries to Latreys & Co.		July 21.
<i>BALTIMORE</i> —Nor bk <i>Adda Y. Bener</i> ; 462 tons; Snow; 54 dts sundries to Letting & Co.		July 22.
<i>RANGOON</i> —Br ship <i>Haddon Hall</i> ; 1,416 tons; Andrews; 207 dts rice to order.		July 23.
<i>LEITH</i> —Br bk <i>Murelgon</i> ; 1,975 tons; Holland; 55 dts coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.		July 24.
<i>ROSARIO</i> —Arg bk <i>Luzula</i> ; 162 tons; Salvato; 20 dts in distress, bound for Hamburg.		July 25.
<i>ROSARIO</i> —Nor bk <i>Fahndor</i> ; 302 tons; Pedersen; 20 dts wheat to order.		July 26.
<i>CARIBBE</i> —Br ship <i>Sir Robert Peck</i> ; 9,410 tons; Betts; 42 dts coal to Central Harb. railway.		July 27.
<i>ORONTO</i> —Port bk <i>Humboldt</i> ; 919 tons; Teixeira; 10 dts sundries to Costa Nunes & Co.		July 28.
<i>RANIO</i> —Br bk <i>Marina</i> ; 1,721 tons; Geese; 132 dts rice to Norton, Megaw & Co.		July 29.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
July 21	<i>Brésil</i> Fr	Bordeaux 18d	Mess. Maritimes
21	<i>Holstein</i> Br	Southampton 18d	Royal Mail
21	<i>Thames</i> Br	River Plate 4d	Kad. Valdes & C.
21	<i>Leith</i> Br	Southampton 18d	N. V. M. & C.
21	<i>Oliver</i> Br	Liverpool 24d	Norton, M'W & C.
21	<i>Ohio</i> Br	Southampton 18d	H. Stolt & C.
21	<i>V. de Pernambuco</i> Fr	Southampton 18d	F. Mazon
21	<i>Chatham</i> Br	Southampton 18d	R. Johnston & C.
21	<i>Pangloss</i> Gr	Southampton 18d	do
21	<i>Libation</i> Gr	Southampton 18d	do
21	<i>Patron</i> Fr	Southampton 18d	do
21	<i>Colindale</i> Br	Southampton 18d	do

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
July 21	<i>Napoli</i> Ital	River Plate 4d	Sundries
21	<i>Brésil</i> Fr	do	do
21	<i>Holstein</i> Br	do	do
21	<i>Thames</i> Br	do	do
21	<i>Leith</i> Br	do	do
21	<i>Oliver</i> Br	do	do
21	<i>Ohio</i> Br	do	do
21	<i>V. de Pernambuco</i> Fr	do	do
21	<i>Chatham</i> Br	do	do
21	<i>Pangloss</i> Gr	do	do
21	<i>Libation</i> Gr	do	do
21	<i>Patron</i> Fr	do	do
21	<i>Colindale</i> Br	do	do

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 27th, 1890.

NAME	TONNAGE	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
<i>América</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Brésil</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Holstein</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Thames</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Leith</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Oliver</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Ohio</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>V. de Pernambuco</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Chatham</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Pangloss</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Libation</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Patron</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Colindale</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires

NAME	TONNAGE	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
<i>América</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Brésil</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Holstein</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Thames</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Leith</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Oliver</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Ohio</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>V. de Pernambuco</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Chatham</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Pangloss</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Libation</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Patron</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Colindale</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires

NAME	TONNAGE	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
<i>América</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Brésil</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Holstein</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Thames</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Leith</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Oliver</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Ohio</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>V. de Pernambuco</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Chatham</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Pangloss</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Libation</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Patron</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Colindale</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires

NAME	TONNAGE	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
<i>América</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Brésil</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Holstein</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Thames</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Leith</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Oliver</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Ohio</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>V. de Pernambuco</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Chatham</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Pangloss</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Libation</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Patron</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires
<i>Colindale</i>	1,042	May 22	Buenos Aires

BAHIA.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

July 26th, 1890.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest Payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,521,200\$	Jan.-July	5	Aplicação	200\$—1,000\$	96\$3000	96\$3000—96\$3000
119,600	do	6	do	1,000\$	1,000\$	—
18,017,500	Apr.-Oct.	4	Gold Loan 1868	1,000	1,145 000	—
31,639,500	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1889	1,000	1,105 000	—
109,694,000	do	4	do 1889	500—1,000	97 %	94 %—95 %

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest Payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	RAILWAYS	200\$	105\$	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Bragança	200	189	—
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Campos and Caramella	200	192	—
15,107,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Luiz de Faria and Pinu.	200	192	—
63,049,610	do	5—5 1/2	Leopoldina	500	192	192\$000—193\$000
200,000	Jan.—July	7	do	111 \$ 5.	90	—
360,800	do	7	do	100	84	—
1,125,000	Jan.—July	7	Rio das Flores	200	93 1/2	—
1,600,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Sapucaia	200	175	—
1,371,100	Jan.—July	6	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	100	192	—
6,679,800	Mar.—Sept.	6	do	500	440	—
1,771,100	Apr.—Oct.	6	Sorocaba	100	89 1/2	—
650,000	Jan.—July	6	do	150	90	—
4,787,000	Jan.—July	5	União Valenciana	200	140	—
431,553	Jan.—July	5	TRANS	200	170	—
707,500	Feb.—Aug.	6	Carri. Urbano	500	490	—
246,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Niterói	100	107 1/2	—
250,000	Jan.—July	8	Pernambuco	200	198	—
278,000	do	6 1/2	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	198	—
1,371,300	May—Nov.	8	Villa Isabel	100	100 1/2	—
12,000,000	Jan.—Dec.	7	Ferry	200	200	—
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	Luz de Faria	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Puente	200	189	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Quissama	200	169	—
2,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Rio Branco	200	202 500	—
95,000	Jan.—July	7	Alfama	200	200	—
1,135,600	May—Nov.	7	Bomb. Fm.	200	200	—
713,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Brazil Industrial	200	210	195 000—
585,000	do	7 1/2	Catoca	200	210	—
600,000	do	7	Companhia Industrial	200	212	200 000—205 000
4,150,000	Jan.—July	6	Industrial Unica	200	210	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pan Grande	200	195	—
300,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	S. Christovão	200	198	—
1,000,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christovão	200	198	—
1,000,000	Jan.—Dec.	6 1/2	S. João	200	198	—
310,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lázaro	200	198	—
226,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara	100	—	—
197,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Jeronymo	100	95	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	MISCELLANEOUS	100	80	—
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	Arquitetura	100	80	—
150,000	Feb.—Aug.	8	Construção	200	92 1/2	—
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Eleven e Fm. de Chumbo	200	92 1/2	—
550,500	do	8	Empresa de Obras Públicas	200	92 1/2	—
398,800	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Dicas D. Pedro II	200	165	—
1,600,200	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Ind. L. e C. de Macaé	200	165	—
4,500,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon.	200	165	—
265,000	do	7	Machinagem U. de Nich.	200	185	—
600,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Oros	100	100	100 000
90,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Nov. Industrial	100	100	—
300,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	Piano Industrial S. Theres.	100	100	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 1/2	Serviço Marítimo	200	90	190 000—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest Payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
645,200\$	June—Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	100%	—
13,726,000	Jan.—July	5	Credito Real do Brazil	100	90	—
4,951,300	Apr.—Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo	100\$	96%	—
2,411,300	do	6	Estados Unidos	100	91%	—
8,000	do	6	do	100	91%	—
6,363,800	May—Nov.	6	Pretal	100	88	—

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	8,813,000\$	—	Bahia and Minas	11\$000—July 89	20\$	—	—
4,000,000	800,000	23,667\$	Baiao de Avarua	12 \$ 1/2—July 89	20\$	—	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	461,250	Leopoldina	12 \$ 1/2—July 89	20\$	—	—
—	—	—	do	12 \$ 1/2—Aug 89	20\$	—	—
—	—	—	do	12 \$ 1/2—Aug 89	20\$	—	—
12,000,000	12,100,000	94,036	Macaé and Campos	3 000—July 89	20\$	—	—
290,000	290,000	5,520	Monte Carmo	—	40	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Muzambinho	—	40	—	—
14,000,000	3,670,000	200,468	Oeste de Minas	6 000—Apr. 90	20\$	—	—
—	—	—	do	2 series	50	—	—
—	—	—	do	3 series	20	—	—
—	—	—	do	subsidaries	50	—	—
830,000	729,800	62,112	Rio das Flores	6 000—May 89	20\$	—	—
10,665,000	10,665,000	4,444	S. Paulo and Rio	8 000—July 90	20\$	—	—
—	—	—	do	subsidaries	—	—	—
—	—	—	do	subsidaries	—	—	—
30,000,000	6,000,000	—	Sagrecaba	—	40	—	—
35,000,000	12,000,000	—	Somocaba	3 000—June 90	20\$	—	—
—	5,000,000	—	do	prolongation	3 000—June 90	40	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Sol Paulista	6 1/2 \$ 1/2—Feb. 89	20\$	—	—
1,600,000	1,600,000	38,816	União Valenciana	—	40	—	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	—	Viçosa Central do Brazil	—	40	—	—

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	168,212\$	Alfama	—	200\$	350\$000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Brazil Industrial	8\$000—July 90	200	217 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	61,278	Brazilian	5 \$ 1/2—Jan. 90	300	300 000	—
300,000	300,000	562	Carica	12 000—July 90	200	240 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	73,964	do	2 series	100	120 000	—
600,000	600,000	4,312	do	3 series	100	120 000	—
1,200,000	300,000	—	do	2 series	100	120 000	—
840,000	180,000	—	Corcovado	1 400—July 90	60	70 000	—
400,000	80,000	—	Cruzeiro do Sul	—	40	320 000	—
250,000	250,000	—	do	—	40	320 000	—
600,000	600,000	9,092	Industrial Mineira	—	200	200 000	—
200,000	375,000	—	Industrial de Ouro Preto	—	140	45 000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Nacional de Seia	—	200	220 000	—
4,000,000	33,000	—	Pão Grande	12 000—July 90	200	170 000	—
300,000	300,000	—	Petropolis	9 000—July 89	200	80	—
1,000,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	7 500—July 88	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	227,322	S. Christovão	7 500—Jan. 90	200	200 000	—
1,000,000	600,000	19,377	do	2 series	2 150—Jan. 90	180	—
—	—	—	do	2 series	160	230 000	—
1,000,000	351,000	—	S. Lázaro	10 000—July 90	300	210 000	—
1,750,000	700,000	31,718	do	2 series	—	200 000	—
—	—	—	S. Pedro de Alcântara	—	200	200 000	—
850,000	230,000	26,445	União Industrial	7 000—Jan. 90	200	—	—

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	9,000,000\$	25,618\$	Agropecuária do Brazil	2\$000—July 90	80\$	71\$000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Alfama do Brazil	—	20	—	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	84,913	Amilcar	6 000—July 90	100	150 000	—
—	—	—	do	2 series	2 400—July 90	80	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Brasilianische	10 000—July 90	800	285 000	—
100,000,000	100,000,000	18,077,655	do	2 series	3 000—July 90	100	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Brazil e Rio de Janeiro	—	20	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Chaves Lahnische	—	20	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Colonial do Brazil	—	40	—	—
12,000,000	4,758,400	42,582	Coloniador e Agricola	5 000—July 90	80	83 500	—
10,000,000	2,436,632	—	Comercio do Rio de Jan.	10 000—July 90	200	251 500	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Comerciantes	4 000—July 90	100	102 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	54,764	Comercio	10 000—July 90	200	255 000	—
80,000,000	31,416,250	71,531	Construtor do Brazil	2 000—July 90	100	134 000	—
1,000,000	610,520	91,174	Credito Commercial	9 \$ 1/2—July 90	100	120 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	23,000	Credito Publico	6 000—July 90	100	—	—
2,000,000	2,500,000	319,143	Credito Real do Brazil	5 \$ 1/2—July 90	200	200 000	—
—	231,140	—	do	2 series	20	—	—
—	1,088,240	—	do	2 series	40	—	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	550,000	Depositos e Descontos	15 000—July 90	100	365 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	617,000	Fuglio, Limited	8 \$ 1/2—May 90	10	—	—
100,000,000	49,305,280	615,535	Federal do Brazil	1 1/2—July 90	100	109 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Fluminense	—	10	—	—
100,000,000	1,000,000	—	Francos-Brazileiros	—	10	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,079,000	Industrial e Mercantil	3 000—July 90	200	210 000	—
—	1,134,650	—	do	2 series	75	—	—
1,000,000	706,000	20,000	Intermediario	8 000—July 90	140	145 000	—
100,000,000	6,000,000	79,036	Lavoura e Comercio	4 000—July 90	60	116 000	—
1,150,000	1,000,000	—	London & Brazilian, Limited	8 \$ 1/2—Apr. 90	10	—	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	60,000	Mercantil dos Varejistas	10 000—July 90	200	210 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	—	Minho	4 000—July 90	40	92 500	—
90,000,000	500,000	—	Nacional do Brazil (gold)	—	2	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Operarios	—	4	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Popular	6 000—July 90	100	118 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	4,370	Rio de Janeiro	2 500—July 90	50	50 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario	12 000—July 90	200	350 000	—
20,000,000	2,000,000	21,754	Sociedade Bancaria	2 000—July 90	200	180 000	—
1,000,000	300,000	22,165	Sul-Americano	2 000—July 90	60	70 000	—
2,000,000	2,779,570	91,521	União de Credito	2 000—Apr. 90	200	225 000	—

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
600,000 10,000,000	£505,174 2,000,000	£50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation Lloyd Brasileiro	7 1/2—Dec. 89	112 1/2 100	97\$500 172 000	— 173\$00—175\$00
			do		90	70 000 = 71 00
671,100	673,400		S. João d'Alc. e Campos	7 000—July 89	200	125 000	

